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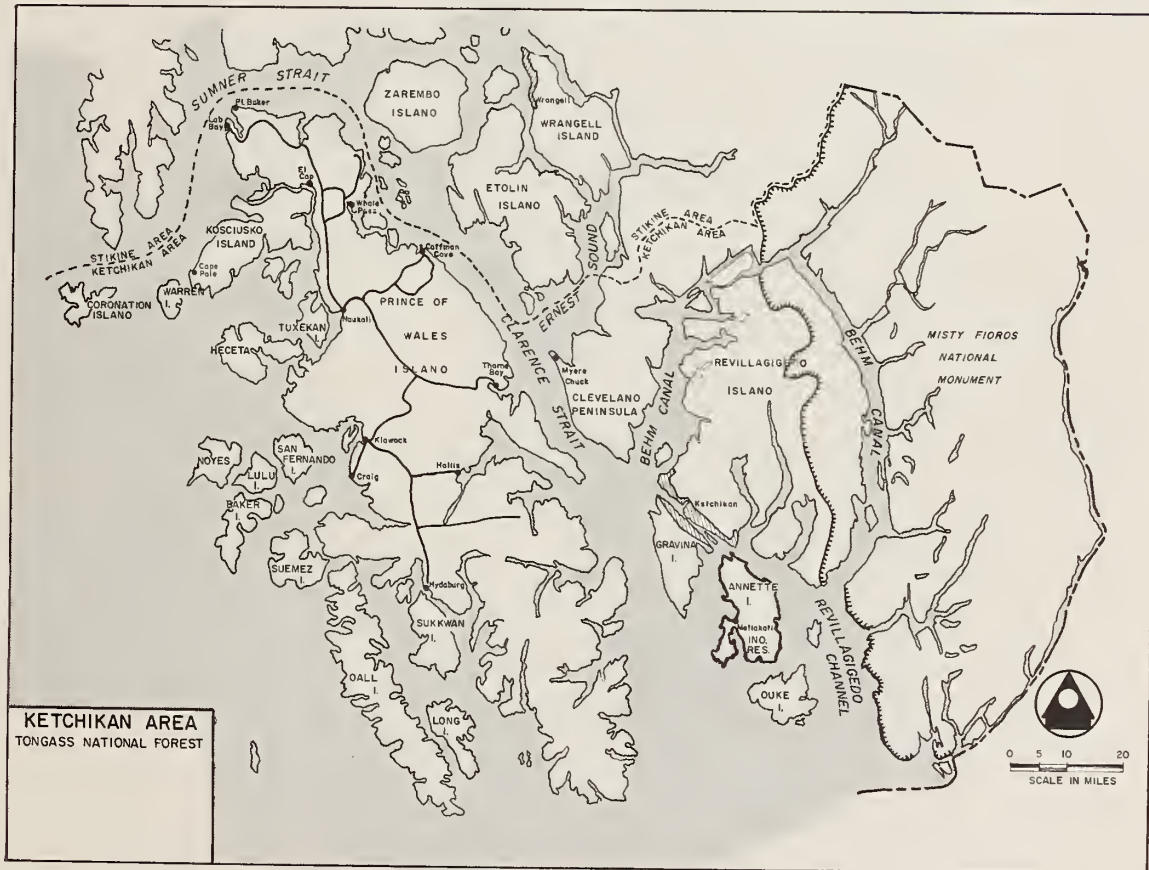
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Annual Report Ketchikan Area Tongass National Forest

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Caring for the Land and Serving the People
of
Southern Southeast Alaska



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Region 10

Tongass National Forest
Ketchikan Area
Federal Building
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Reply To: 1620

Date: January 6, 1989

Dear Citizen:

We would like to share with you some of the work that we have done on the Ketchikan Area, Tongass National Forest in fiscal year 1988 (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988). We do this to help you understand the policies, programs and projects of the Ketchikan Area. We hope you will learn something from the information inside, or will be stimulated to ask us questions, give us advice or just share a comment.

Some of the highlights of the year include the formal start-up of the Tongass Land Management Plan Revision, our involvement in a number of partnerships with other agencies and organizations, the completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Ketchikan Pulp Company 1989-94 Operating Plan and our investment in the Geographic Information System data base. We also note the progress of the Southeast Alaska Visitor Information Center, the implementation of the Haida Exchange Act, the work with the U. S. Navy on their Back Island facility needs, our progress on the Quartz Hill Operating Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement, the continuation of a strong fish habitat enhancement program, and the increased timber activity tied to the continued strength of timber markets.

If you would like to comment on the information we have provided here, or would like further information, please contact me at (907) 225-3101. We would like to hear from you.

Sincerely,

J. MICHAEL LUNN
Forest Supervisor



Table of Contents

Ketchikan Area, Tongass National Forest	1
How we do our work	4
Recreation	7
Fish and Wildlife	12
Timber	14
Minerals and Geology	17
Lands	20
Planning	22
Transportation	25

Ketchikan Area, Tongass National Forest

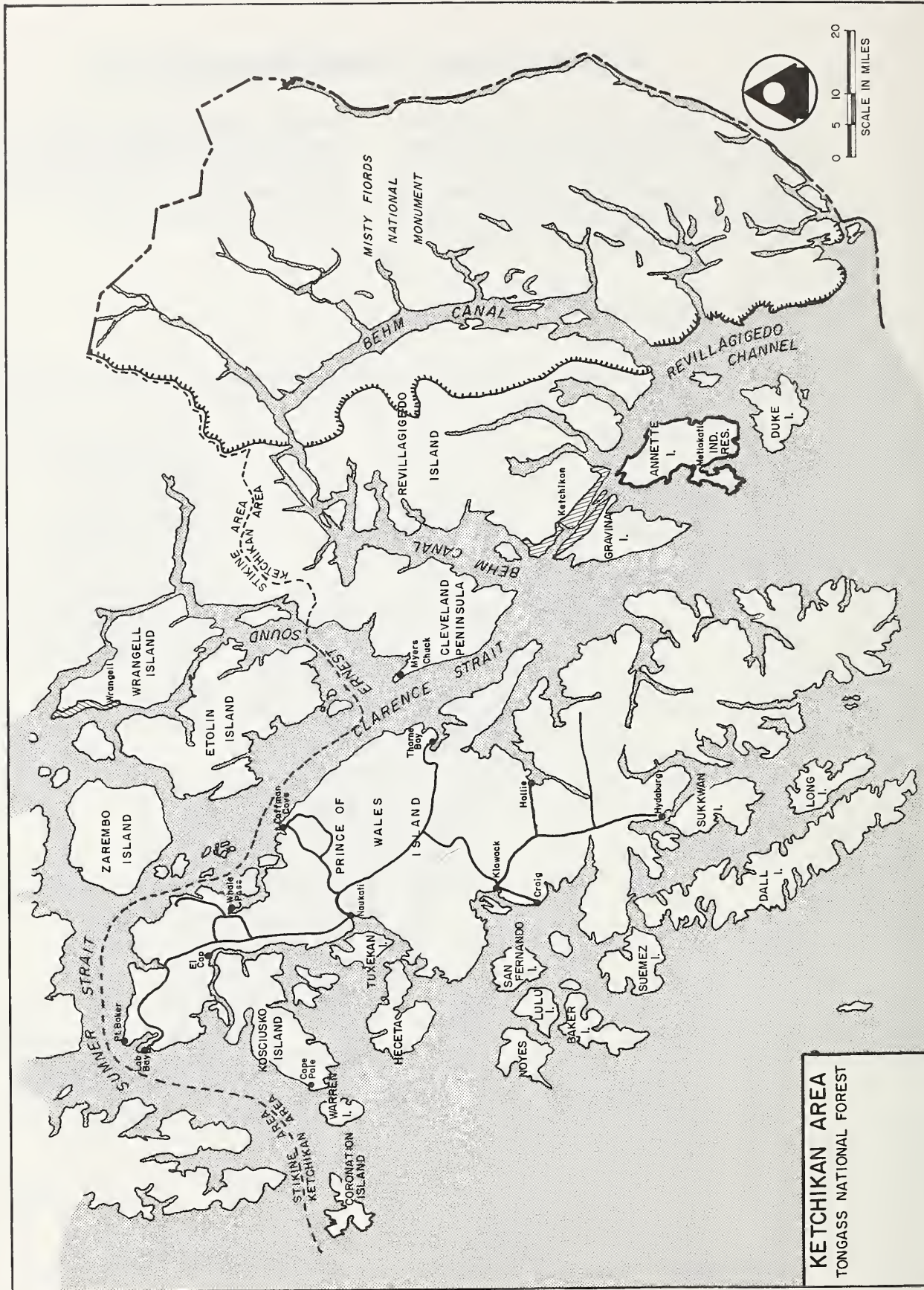
The 5,138,184 acre Ketchikan Area, with headquarters in Ketchikan, is one of three administrative units that make up the Tongass National Forest. The others are the Stikine Area, with headquarters in Petersburg, and the Chatham Area, with headquarters in Sitka. Each one is

run like a separate national forest, with its own forest supervisor and staff, and its own ranger districts. However, all three Areas are managed under one plan, the Tongass Land Management Plan, completed in 1979.

Figure 1: Tongass National Forest



Figure 2: Ketchikan Area, Tongass National Forest.



KETCHIKAN AREA
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

The Ketchikan Area is composed of four ranger districts, with land allocated into one or more of the six land use designations shown in Table 1. As you look at the figures, you will see that the

Ketchikan Area has 2,822,100 acres managed in a roadless condition. That is about 55% of the land base.

Table 1: Ketchikan Area Acreage by District and Land Use Designation (LUD) (See descriptions below)

Ranger District	LUD I Released	Monu- ment	Wilderness	LUD II	LUD III	LUD IV	Total
Craig	9,303	0	87,730	33,335	93,193	719,467	943,028
Thorne Bay	38,671	0	34,899	32,438	191,934	667,423	965,365
Ketchikan	7,000	0	0	232,904	264,325	322,542	826,771
Misty Fiords	0	153,000	2,124,560	68,260	33,076	24,124	2,403,020
Total	54,974	153,000	2,247,189	366,937	582,525	1,733,556	5,138,184
Per cent	1.1%	3.0%	43.7%	7.1%	11.3%	33.7%	100.0%

Land Use Designation Descriptions

LUD I Released	Proposed for Wilderness in 1979 TLMP, but not established as Wilderness by Congress in ANILCA, 1980.
Monument	Managed to protect objects of ecological, cultural, geological, historical, prehistorical and scientific interest. Although commercial timber development is not allowed, mineral development is provided for in ANILCA.
Wilderness	Managed as directed by 1964 Wilderness Act, as amended by ANILCA, which allows public recreation cabins certain other structures and facilities, fish habitat enhancement (under certain conditions), certain established motorized modes of access, beach log salvage and subsistence and recreational use of timber.
LUD II	Managed in a roadless state to retain their wildland character. Permitted are wildlife and fish habitat improvements and primitive recreation facilities. Excluded are roads (unless specifically authorized), timber harvesting (except for resource protection), and major recreation facilities.
LUD III	Managed for a variety of commodity and amenity values, to provide the greatest combination of benefits. Both logging and major recreation developments are allowed.
LUD IV	Managed for intensive commodity development.

How we do our work:

Forest Supervisor J. Michael Lunn and his team of Rangers, Staff Officers and their staffs manage the Ketchikan Area of the Tongass National Forest.

J. Michael Lunn Forest Supervisor	225-3101, ext. 111	USDA Forest Service Federal Building Ketchikan, AK 99901
Joy Berg Deputy Forest Supervisor	225-3101, ext. 150	Same
Paul McIntosh Information	225-3101, ext. 204	Same
Janice Bishop (acting) Business Management	225-3101, ext. 166	Same
Jim Moe Engineering	225-3101, ext. 165	Same
Steve Zemke (acting) Fisheries & Wildlife	225-3101, ext. 135	Same
Bob Latham (acting) Minerals & Watershed	225-3101, ext. 149	Same
Charles Gass Planning	225-3101, ext. 187	Same
Gene Eide Recreation & Lands	225-3101, ext. 134	Same
Pete Mondich Timber	225-3101, ext. 126	Same
Gary Laver Craig Ranger District	826-3271, ext. 28	USDA Forest Service P.O. Box 500 Craig, AK 99921
Jim Gould (acting) Thorne Bay Ranger District	828-3304, ext. 702	USDA Forest Service P.O. Box 1 Thorne Bay, AK 99950
Logan Lee Ketchikan Ranger District	225-2148, ext. 16	USDA Forest Service P.O. Box 6137 Ketchikan, AK 99901
Don Stewart (acting) Misty Fiords Ranger District	225-2148, ext. 27	Same

National Reductions Affect Ketchikan Area:

The Ketchikan Area has reduced the number of personnel in the Supervisor's Office and the Ranger Districts as a part of the national reduction in size of Government. We also experienced a 35% turnover in FY88. Table 2 shows the number of personnel authorized for the Ketchikan Area from 1985 through 1988, and the number of personnel actually used in those years. The unit of measure is Full Time Equivalent, which may be different from the number of employees on the roles at any given time.

Table 2: Ketchikan Area positions authorized and used from 1985 -1988.

Year	Positions Authorized	Positions Used
1985	242	231.9
1986	229	227.8
1987	210	215.3
1988	193	197.7

Volunteers:

Much of the work we do on the ground and in the offices is done with the help of volunteers, people who donate their services to help manage the national forest. This year, volunteers painted and maintained cabins, cut firewood, repaired picnic shelters, built a trail shelter, designed and helped build an observation deck and walkway, built a floating dock for boats and floatplanes, brushed trails, did design work on campground modifications, managed remote field camps, wrote a technical hull maintenance plan for floating field camps, and hosted visitors to the Ward Lake Recreation Area campgrounds and the Tongass Visitor Center in the Ketchikan Federal Building. The list goes on.

In FY 1988, 74 volunteers did a total of 11.17 person-years of work with an appraised value of \$216,678.04.

Youth Conservation Corps:

Our Youth Conservation Corps program in Craig provided work and environmental education opportunities for 10 youth ages 15-18. One crew, primarily from Hydaburg, worked on the Soda Springs Trail 11 miles north of Hydaburg. Forest Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game cooperatively supported this project to establish recreational access to Soda Springs and the nearby lake. The Craig-Klawock crew landscaped the planting beds at the Hollis ferry terminal, built or extended trails on One Duck Mountain and Harris River, assisted the district biologist in placing in logs (large woody debris) in streams to improve the fish habitat, helped construct canopy gaps in second-growth stands to improve deer habitat, and assisted the foresters in laying out timber sales. The appraised value of both crews' work totaled \$22,000.

Contracts:

The Ketchikan Area does a fair amount of work through contractors, the majority of whom are residents of the Tongass. In FY 1988, we awarded contracts that totaled nearly \$4.5 million. We also continued to administer over \$15 million in contracts that were awarded in previous years. These contracts ranged from road and bridge work to pre-commercial tree thinning to computer data entry to janitorial services.

Partnerships:

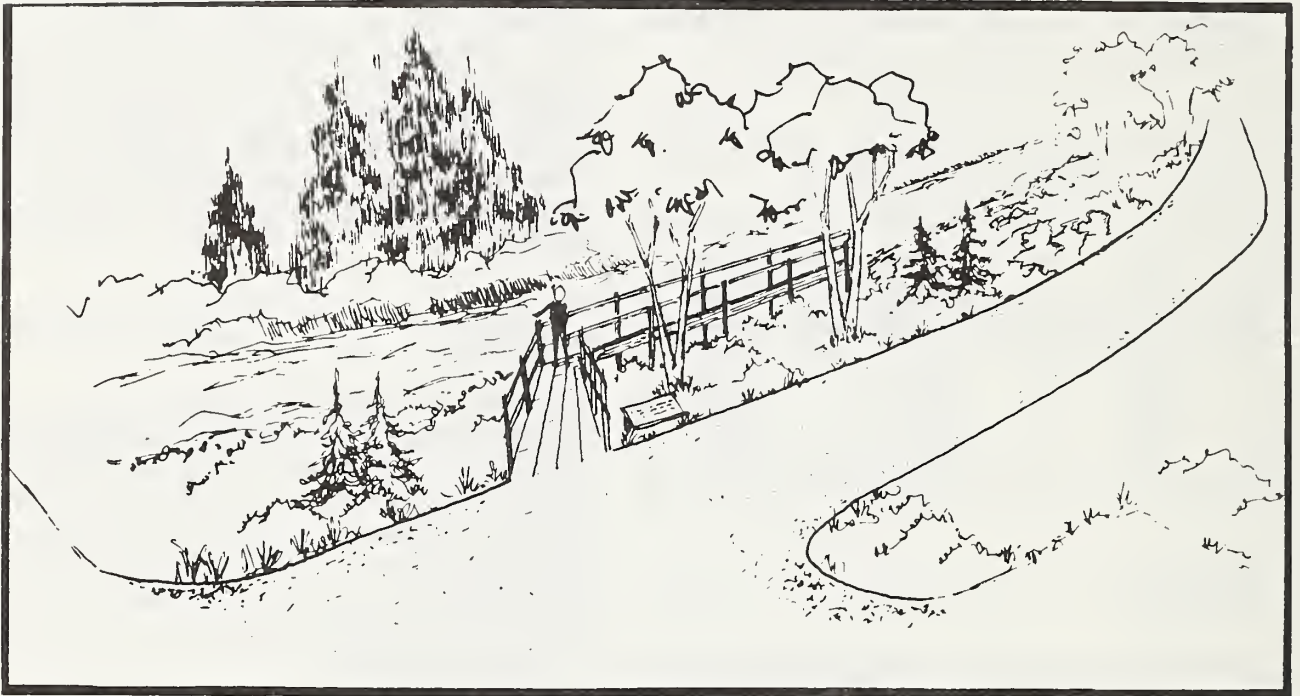
As the Ketchikan Area budgets have declined or stayed constant, we have entered into a number of partnerships in which the Forest Service and a group or individual agree to both contribute to a project. This approach has helped us accomplish more with the dollars we receive from Congress, develops improved working relationships between the parties, and instills a sense of ownership and responsibility for the projects and resources involved.

An example of a partnership that we have used for years is the enhancement of fish habitat through joint efforts of the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Another example is the maintenance of recreation facilities, such as our

trails, picnic areas, campgrounds, and cabins. Partners in the management of the Ketchikan Area this year include the Hyder Community Association (see Figure 3), Ketchikan Visitors Bureau, Southeast Island School District (Labouchere Bay School, Thorne Bay School), Frank Neff, Federal Highway Administration, Ketchikan Marine Debris Action

Group, Alaska Natural History Association, Schnabel Construction Co., Robert Wetherell, Alaska Marine Highways, Dave Palmer, Tongass Sportfishing Association, cabin maintenance volunteers, Ketchikan Indian Corporation and Alaska Travel Adventures.

Figure 3: The Forest Service and the Hyder Community Association built this wildlife viewing walkway cooperatively under the Recreation Challenge Grant Program, which is one kind of partnership.



Recreation:

The primary goal of the recreation program is to increase the supply of outdoor recreation opportunities and services through programs that emphasize dispersed recreation. We encourage development of available private land for commercial services, make National Forest sites more accessible to communities and service centers, set fees to reduce competition with the private sector and to recover more of the operation and maintenance costs. We also promote partnerships with other organizations and agencies to share costs, avoid duplication of services, and increase services to the public.

The Ketchikan Area maintains 51 recreation cabin as part of the regional program. All sites are currently reserved through the computerized reservation system. The Area collected over \$43,500 in cabin fees for 2906 cabin rental days. The Districts provide firewood at all cabins and boat at all lake side cabins. Maintenance is provided largely by volunteer labor.

The Ketchikan Area maintains 10 3-sided shelters which are available to the public fee on a first come basis.

The Ketchikan Area has 150.2 miles of trail. Approximately 114 miles are open and passable. The remaining miles are historic trails or informal trails which are scheduled for upgrade into the system. In FY 88 the Districts accomplished approximately 33 miles of maintenance work on the system. The remaining trails mile were inventoried and scheduled for future maintenance work through our annual program. In addition, 4 mile of trail was constructed or reconstructed by YCC, Force Account or Contract work. Planning for bridge and dock replacement for the Naha system was completed as well as planning for the reconstruction of 5 mile of the Karta Trail and 0.5 miles of the Perseverance Trail.

The Ketchikan Area operates 51 developed camping sites within 3 campground areas, Signal Creek, Three C's, and Last Chance. All units are managed under a fee system. Volunteer

campground hosts did light maintenance in the campgrounds, collected camping fees and provided local information to campers. Total fees generated to date are \$7,500. Contracts have been awarded to upgrade the water systems at the campgrounds.

The Ketchikan Area operates 5 day use picnic areas. Picnic shelters are generally available on a first come, first served basis. However, one of the picnic shelters at the Ward Lake area is available through a reservation fee system.

We completed the planning and design of Eagle's Nest Campground, the first full-service, handicapped accessible campground on Prince of Wales Island. See Figure 4. The campground will cost \$203,000, and will be completed in fall, 1989.

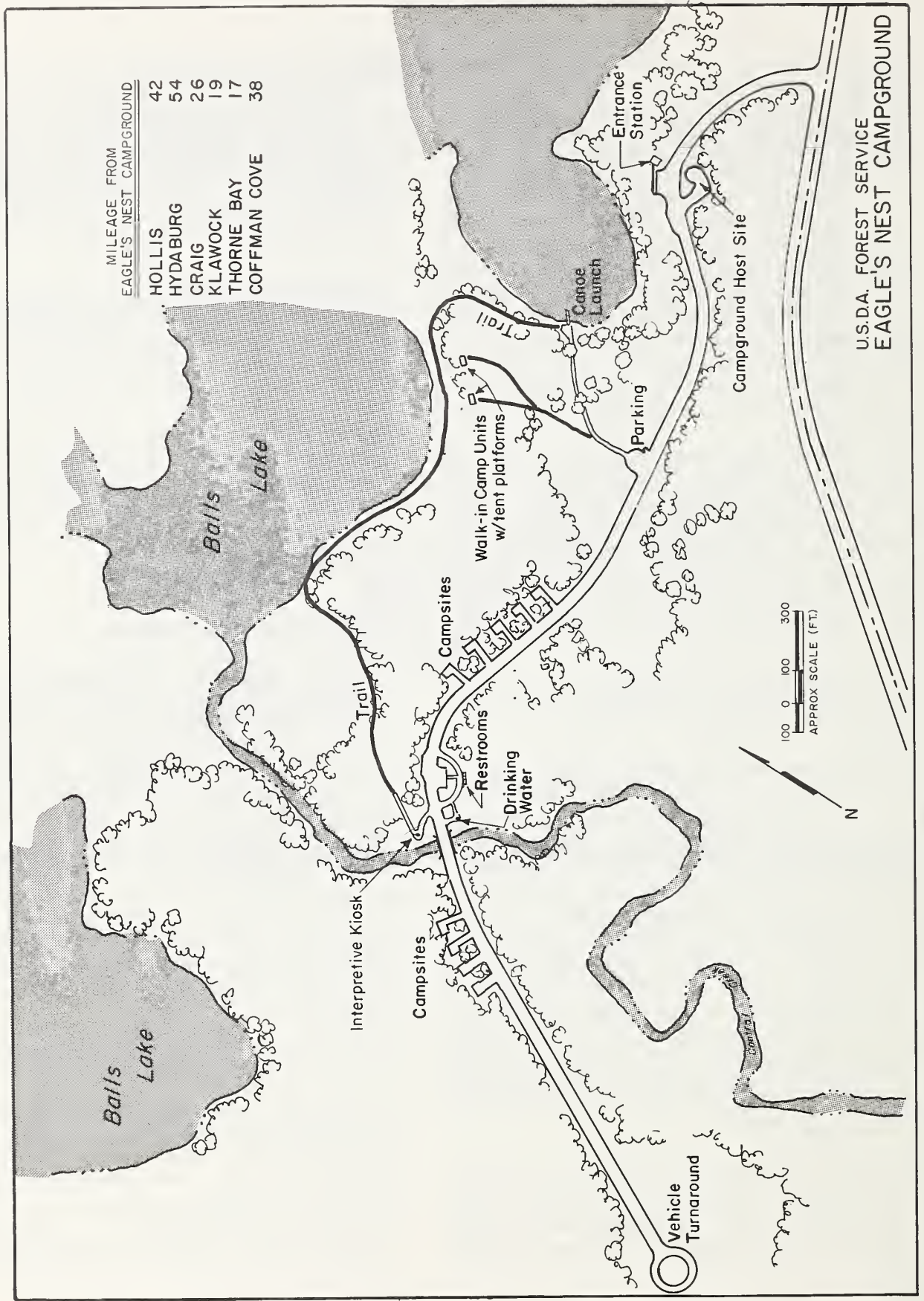
National Recreation Strategy:

The Ketchikan Area is working aggressively to implement the goals of the National Recreation Strategy. Of particular note has been our efforts in the area of partnership programs. Currently there are 9 active recreation partnership projects on the Area, involving State, Federal, local government and private groups in Forest recreation management activities. Projects include Southeast Alaska Visitor Information Center, the Soda Bay Trail, Hyder Wildlife Viewing Station, Boat Ramp and Parking projects on POW, Marine Litter Campaign, RV Park planning, Ketchikan Visitors Bureau marketing film project, and a recreation use study on Prince of Wales Island.

Southeast Alaska Visitor Information Center:

Work on the Southeast Alaska Visitor Information Center (SEAVIC) is progressing well. All work with the City of Ketchikan on acquiring a building site and long term lease for the project has been completed. Negotiations with an architectural design firm should be complete in October, 1988 and design work could begin

Figure 4: Eagle's Nest Campground.



immediately. The SEAVIC Report to Congress has been completed and transmitted to the Chief of the Forest Service in Washington, D.C. On the current schedule, construction of the facility could begin in FY 1990 (pending funding).

Legislative direction for SEAVIC first originated out of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 1980. It specifically directed the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to investigate and plan for education centers in Alaska (three other centers have since been completed in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Tok). After detailed analysis by a planning committee, Ketchikan was chosen as the appropriate site over Juneau and Sitka. In 1986 the Haida Land Exchange Act was passed and provided more direction on the development and operation of the center. The Haida Act authorized \$250,000 for design and preliminary work related to the establishment of the center. It also provided for cooperative agreements to facilitate development and required consultation with appropriate local, state and federal agencies.

The Alaska Land Use Council (ALUC) established the SEAVIC Project Group in 1983 to begin planning for the center. This group included representatives from various organizations including local, native, state and federal affiliations. By 1986, ALUC voted to adopt the SEAVIC Project Group's conceptual plan for the center (see Figure 5) and endorsed the waterfront development site in Ketchikan (Old Spruce Mill site).

In 1988 the Forest Service finalized a lease arrangement with the City of Ketchikan for a SEAVIC building site on the former Ketchikan Spruce Mill property. Initially the term of the lease is 50 years at \$1.00 per year with a 30 year extension option. Components of the lease area include: a building site, parking area, alternate parking area and road right-of-way.

The design of the center will provide for shared common areas with the proposed City Museum. Plans for this component have not as of yet

been completed. The common areas may include a lobby, restrooms and a theater.

Cultural Resources:

The aims of the cultural resource management program are the identification, preservation and enhancement of archeological sites, historic structures and other socially significant resources. Once identified, a site may be developed for visitor use, excavated or studied for scientific data, or simply preserved for future generations.

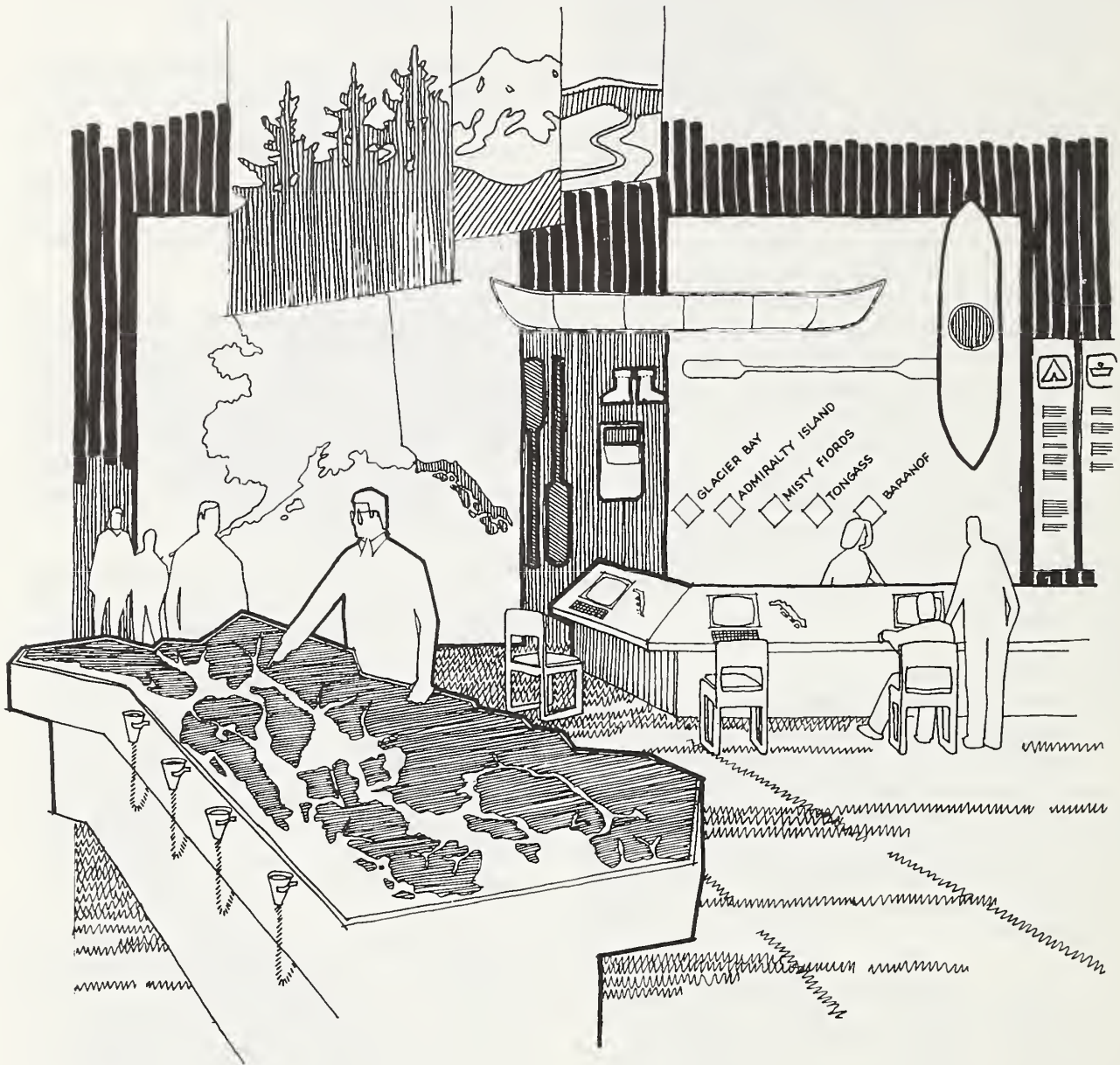
We have 892 cultural sites within the Ketchikan Area boundary, including village sites, cemeteries, shell middens, ancient fish wiers, historic buildings, and once thriving mining settlements. Many of these are now on State or private land, following selection under the terms of the Statehood Act or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Cultural resource work has progressed as follows: We have surveyed 2400 acres through contract and force account efforts. 12 new cultural sites have been located. Work has progressed on two National register nominations. We are continuing with our cooperative work on pollen analysis for vegetational sequences from glaciation (volunteer project from Eastern New Mexico University). Investigators from the University of Hokkaido, in Sapporo, Japan, continue to analyze cultural resource data from a 1987 excavation of a Heceta Island site.

The Ketchikan Area archeology team visited cultural resource sites on Prince of Wales Island and the nearby islands to record the condition of the known sites. They visited 28 sites on National Forest, State, Native corporation and other private land. See Figure 6. In the process, they discovered 4-5 new sites.

The team found that people have been digging or otherwise vandalizing all but one of the major village sites on their itinerary. We assume the vandals were looking for cultural artifacts, either for their personal collections or for sale or trade. Unfortunately, we lose not only the artifacts but

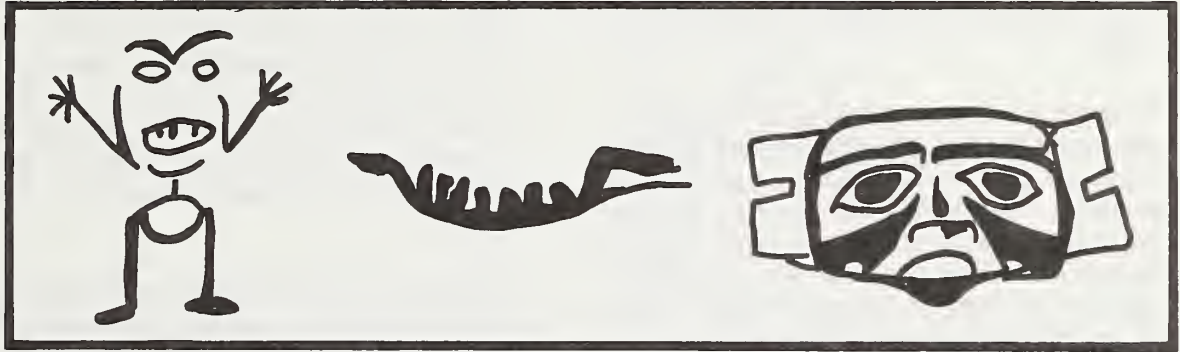
Figure 5: Construction of the Southeast Alaska Visitor Information Center could begin as early as Fiscal Year 1990, depending on funding from Congress.



the information derived from their context, or relative positions in the sites. Federal law prohibits the unauthorized excavation and removal of archaeological resources from Federal land. It also prohibits interstate or foreign trafficking of

any archeological resource obtained in violation of State or local laws. The results of the trip will be reported to the Regional Forester, the State Historic Preservation Officer and Sealaska Corporation.

Figure 6: Pictographs at a cultural resource site on the Ketchikan Area.



Fish and Wildlife:

Over 400 species of wildlife, fish and shellfish use the aquatic and terrestrial habitat of the Tongass National Forest, including 20,000 miles of fish streams. These species provide many opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive use by the public, including commercial, sport and subsistence hunting and fishing, along with photography and viewing activities.

To meet the diverse demands for wildlife and fish resources, the Tongass National Forest is managed in a manner that maintains quality habitat for all species. Management practices emphasize the special habitat needs of deer, eagles, anadromous fish and other high interest species; provides for diverse habitats; and considers the variety of wildlife and fish resources.

In fiscal year 1988 the Ketchikan Area completed 1,882 acres of wildlife habitat improvement, including canopy gaps, prescribed burning, precommercial thinning, and slash treatments. These treatments are all designed to enhance the productivity of second growth timber stands for wildlife and are estimated to provide over \$500,000 in recreation benefits over the next 15 years due to improved wildlife production. The benefit:cost ratios for these projects are estimated to be as much as 1.7:1.

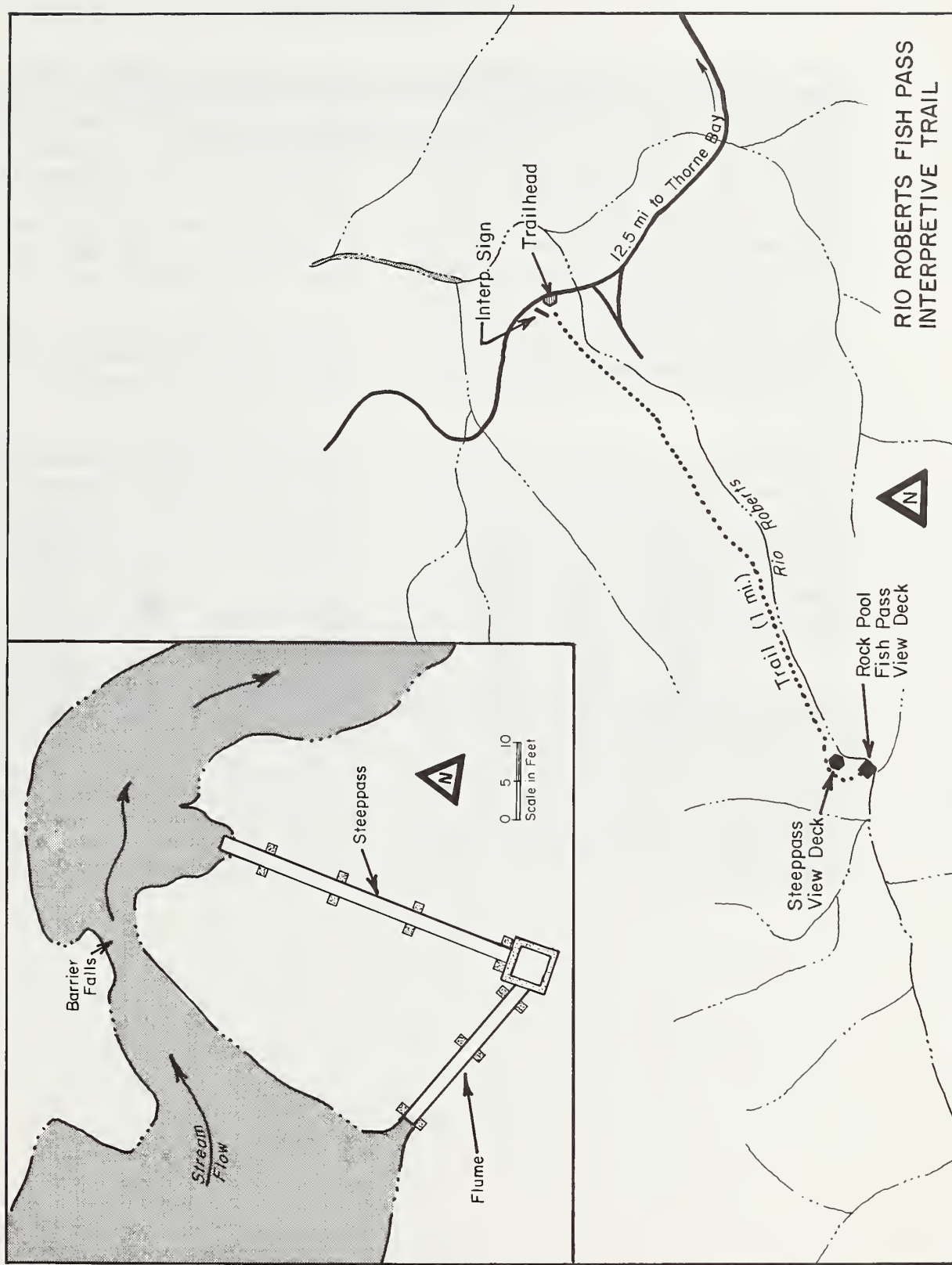
In addition, 165 acres and 29 structures of fish habitat improvement were completed. These include Rio Roberts fish ladder on Prince of Wales Island for salmon enhancement, cooperative salmon stock development above fishpasses in Tunga Inlet and Cable Creek and in the Marx Creek spawning channel, placement of instream habitat structures as fish habitat improvement, management of large woody debris for improving instream habitat for anadromous

fish on Prince of Wales and Revilla Islands, and fertilization of McDonald Lake for enhancement of sockeye salmon. These fisheries enhancement projects, designed to increase the availability of salmon to the commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries, will have average annual production of almost 17,000 salmon worth in excess of \$800,000. McDonald Lake fertilization project is estimated to have a one-year benefit of 48,000 sockeye salmon. These and other fisheries projects were done in concert with Alaska Department of Fish & Game, who contributed substantial funding to these projects.

Other efforts in the Ketchikan Area Wildlife and Fisheries Program included preparations for future fish and wildlife habitat improvement projects, providing wildlife and fish expertise in the planning and administration of timber sales which are increasing dramatically, assisting with the revision of the Tongass Forest Plan, monitoring the effects of prior forest management activities, and overseeing various wildlife and fish related research designed to improve the management of the Tongass National Forest.

The Forest Service constructed the Rio Roberts Fish Pass (see Figure 7) to provide access to previously unused salmon spawning and rearing habitat above a 12' barrier falls barrier falls in Rio Roberts. The main structure is composed of an aluminum steep pass, a turning pool, and a horizontal flume. Upstream from the main structure we excavated a rock pool in a smaller falls to help salmon get over this potential barrier. A trail, built in 1988, and viewing decks to be added later, will give the public a chance to watch the annual salmon migration.

Figure 7: Rio Roberts Fish Pass.



Timber:

In the southern part of southeast Alaska, the forests are primarily western hemlock and Sitka spruce, with scattered western redcedar and Alaska-cedar. Other commonly found species are red alder (along streams, on landslides, and on other highly disturbed areas), black cottonwood (in major mainland river valleys), mountain hemlock (at higher elevations) and lodgepole pine (adjacent to muskegs and on other poorly drained sites). Less common species include subalpine fir, Pacific silver fir and Pacific yew. Forests on the Ketchikan Area produce 211.6 million board feet (mmbf) of timber annually that is potentially available for harvest.

The primary goal of the timber program is to provide for and encourage the orderly development of forest wood products on commercial forest land through planned sales, salvage, reforestation and stand improvement, and increased utilization. This includes administration of the Ketchikan Pulp Company long term sale and the independent sale program.

The Ketchikan Area offered for sale 251 million board feet (mmbf) of timber in FY 88, not including utility grade material. Of that, 231 mmbf were sold. See Chart 1. Harvesting activity proceeded at a strong pace this year, with 220 mmbf harvested, including utility volume. Timber purchasers presently have 550 mmbf under contract. See Chart 2.

On July 27th the Regional Forester notified Ketchikan Pulp Company that stumpage rates charged on the Ketchikan Pulp Company timber sale contract would be increased on August 1. This stumpage rate was triggered by the recent recovery of the timber market. The worldwide timber market suffered a drastic downturn beginning in 1981 and has shown substantial recovery in the last two years.

The terms of the contract provide for rate adjustment when significant changes occur in the market for pulp or other wood products.

The new rates are expected to average in the range of \$20 to \$50 per thousand board feet. An analysis is underway to determine the actual amount to be charged. The rates will be set in accordance with contract terms. Current rates average \$2.12 per thousand board feet.

We released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Ketchikan Pulp Company Long Term Sale 1989-94 Operating Plan in September. Although this is a plan for the KPC sale, it also includes plans for non-timber activities in the study area. Two alternatives with significantly different strategies were preferred. We hope to get good involvement from the public, including the scientific community, on which alternative will meet local needs and concerns, and maintain biological diversity the best.

Chart 1: Volume Sold/Offered not including utility, 1980-88

Volume Sold/Offered not including utility

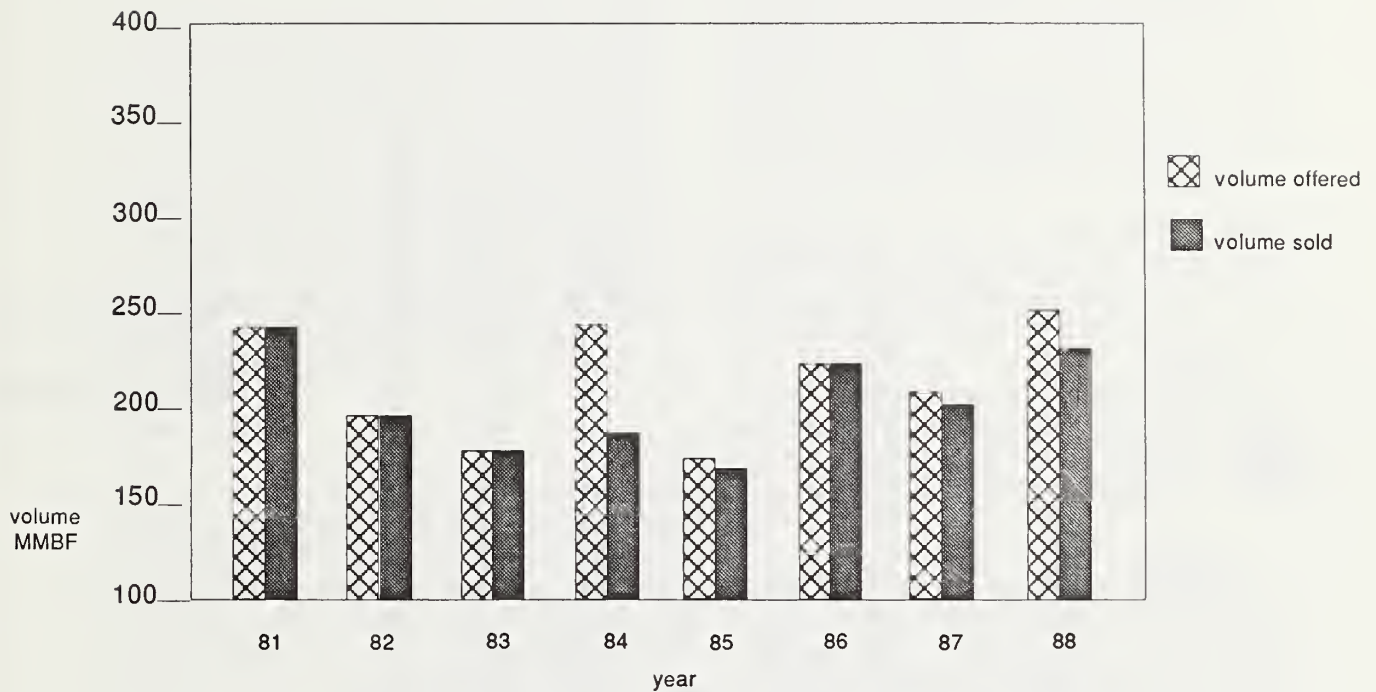
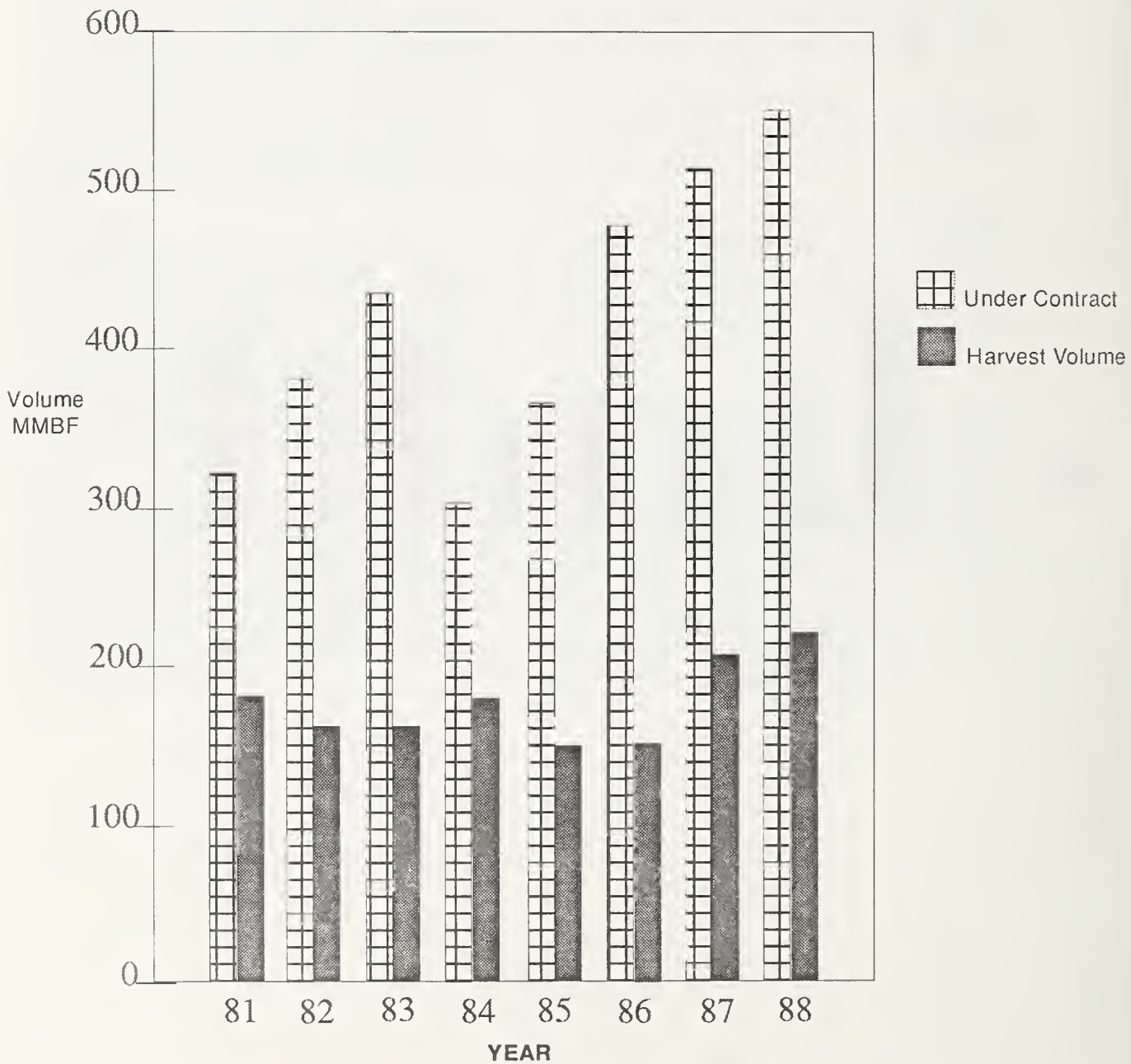


Chart 2: Volume Under Contract/Harvested including utility, 1981-88

Volume Under Contract/Harvested INCLUDING UTILITY



Minerals and Geology:

The goal of the minerals and geology program is to integrate mineral activity into all levels of planning to facilitate efficient mineral development and ensure protection of other resources. We want to meet demands for sand, gravel and rock, and encourage the orderly development of mineral resources by private enterprise.

The Minerals and Geology program involves administration of 8034 mining claims on the Ketchikan Area, although only 18 claims (or claim blocks) were active this year. We typically sell common variety minerals such as rock, sand, and gravel to the public at fair market value. We also provide rock to State and Federal projects and others at no charge. This year, we provided 52,125 cubic yards of rock for State, Federal and other projects at no charge. We also used 1,000,000 cubic yards of rock on Forest Service projects.

Quartz Hill:

The largest minerals project on the Ketchikan Area for over 10 years has been the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for the Quartz Hill molybdenum mine in Misty Fiords National Monument. United States Borax and Chemical Corporation geologists discovered molybdenum at Quartz Hill in 1974, and an exploration camp was opened the following year. A 152,000 acre tract around the mine site within Misty Fiords was excluded from Wilderness designation with the passage of ANILCA in 1980.

The molybdenum deposit at Quartz Hill (1.5 billion tons) is one of the largest known deposits in the world and contains as much as 10% of the world's known reserve of this mineral. Mining

will be by open pit and will process approximately 80,000 tons of ore per day. The mining operation will eventually employ 850-900 people, most of whom will commute from Ketchikan.

Activities to date include development of two adits, construction of a 9.5 mile road, and removal of a 5,000 ton bulk sample. Future development and operation of the mine will affect the Monument through significantly increased recreational and industrial traffic to and from the area and through establishment of the infrastructure required to develop the mine.

Although title to much of the area that will become the open pit has passed to Pacific Coast Molybdenum, most of the related mining facilities will be on National Forest lands.

Because new information has become available concerning water supplies for mill operation and marine disposal of tailings, the draft EIS for mine development has been revised and resubmitted.

In September, we completed writing the Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision on U.S. Borax's Quartz Hill Operating Plan. Printing and public distribution are scheduled for October, 1988. The preferred alternative keeps all development activities in non-wilderness lands and includes marine tailings disposal in Wilson Arm. See figures 8 and 9.

We don't know when mine development will actually begin and could be delayed by U.S. Borax/PCM for an indefinite time period because of (a) market conditions, (b) appeals of the FEIS and ROD, or (c) litigation.

Figure 8: Mine facilities as shown in the Preferred Alternative of the Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Quartz Hill Mine Development Operating Plan.

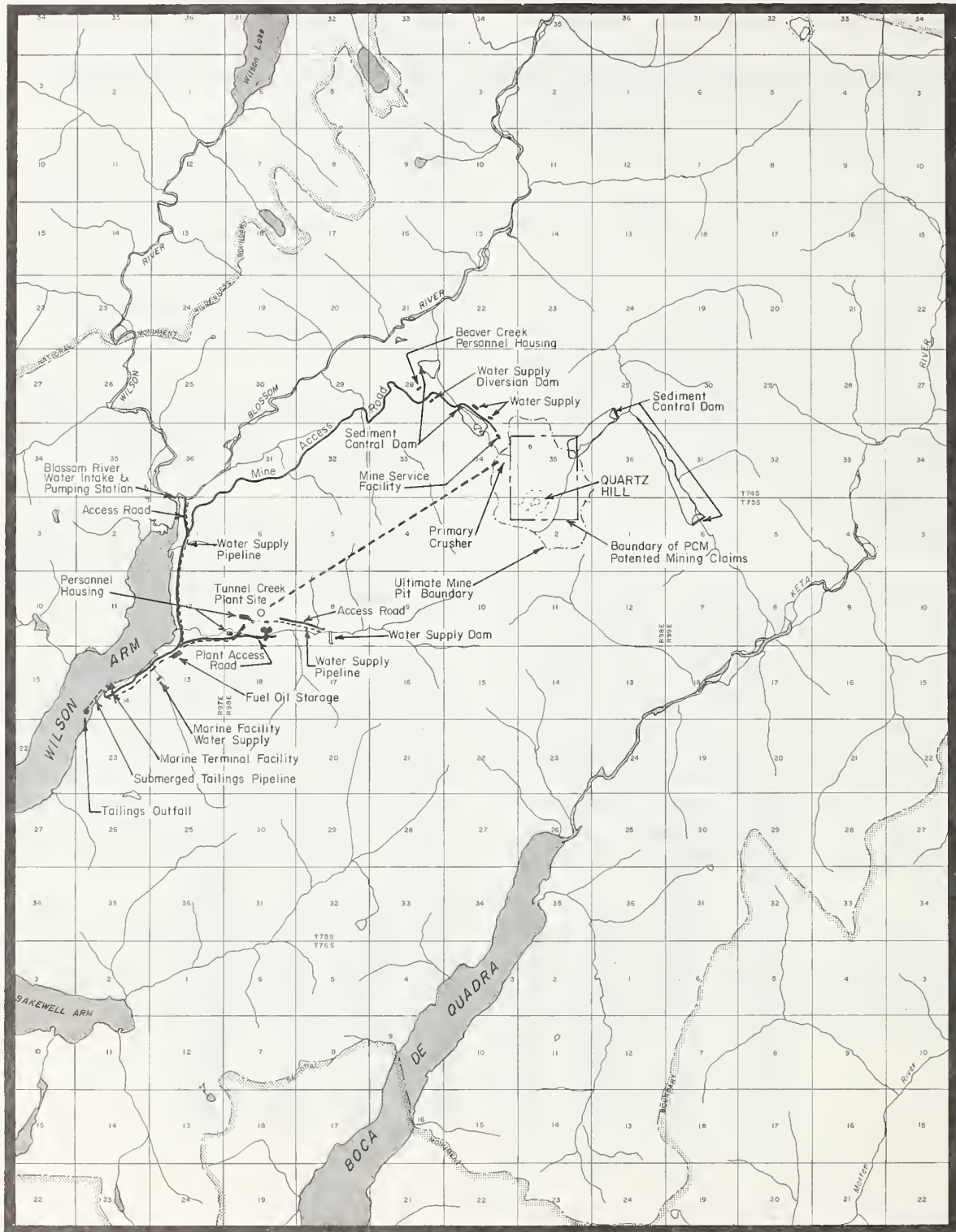
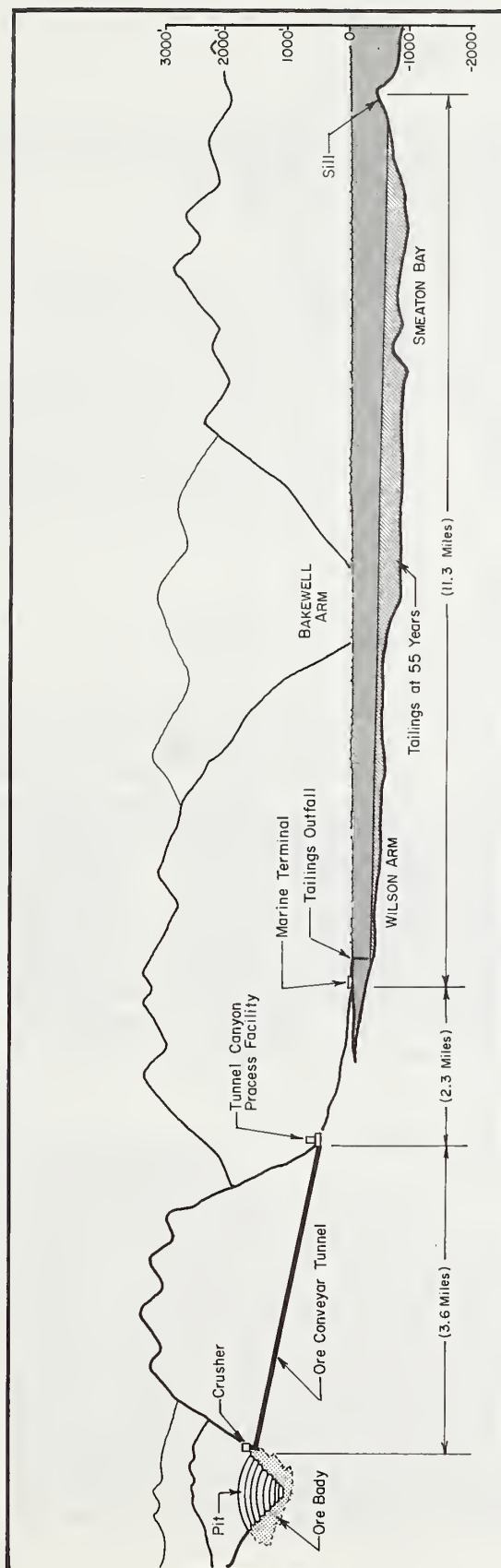


Figure 9: Cross section of Quartz Hill mine site, marine tailings disposal area, and related facilities.



Lands:

The goal of the lands program is to allow uses and occupancies of the national forest that are compatible with Forest Service policy and the long-term public interest. We place high priority on processing State and Native land selections, assure that the public retains access to National Forest System lands after conveyance of selected lands. We also survey, mark and post the National Forest boundaries.

The Ketchikan Area completed the Haida Land Exchange Act, including the purchase of Goat Island for \$11,000,000, the purchase of 668 acres, and the exchange of 4222 acres.

We worked closely with Alaska Department of Natural Resources in the development of the State's Prince of Wales Island Area Plan. A major contribution to the planning effort involved our review and analysis of the remainder of the State's proposed land selections on the island.

We completed the Environmental Assessment for the City of Craig water source and the permit for the dam, water line and access road.

A major powerline has proceeded through the NEPA process and is currently under construction in the Hyder Area.

We continued to work with the U.S. Navy and other agencies on the proposed Southeast Alaska Acoustical Measurement Facility to be located on Back Island. See Figure 10. Work included reviewing the NEPA documents and construction plans, soliciting public comments, providing our own comments throughout the Navy's planning process, and drafting the proposed special use permit and Record of Decision.

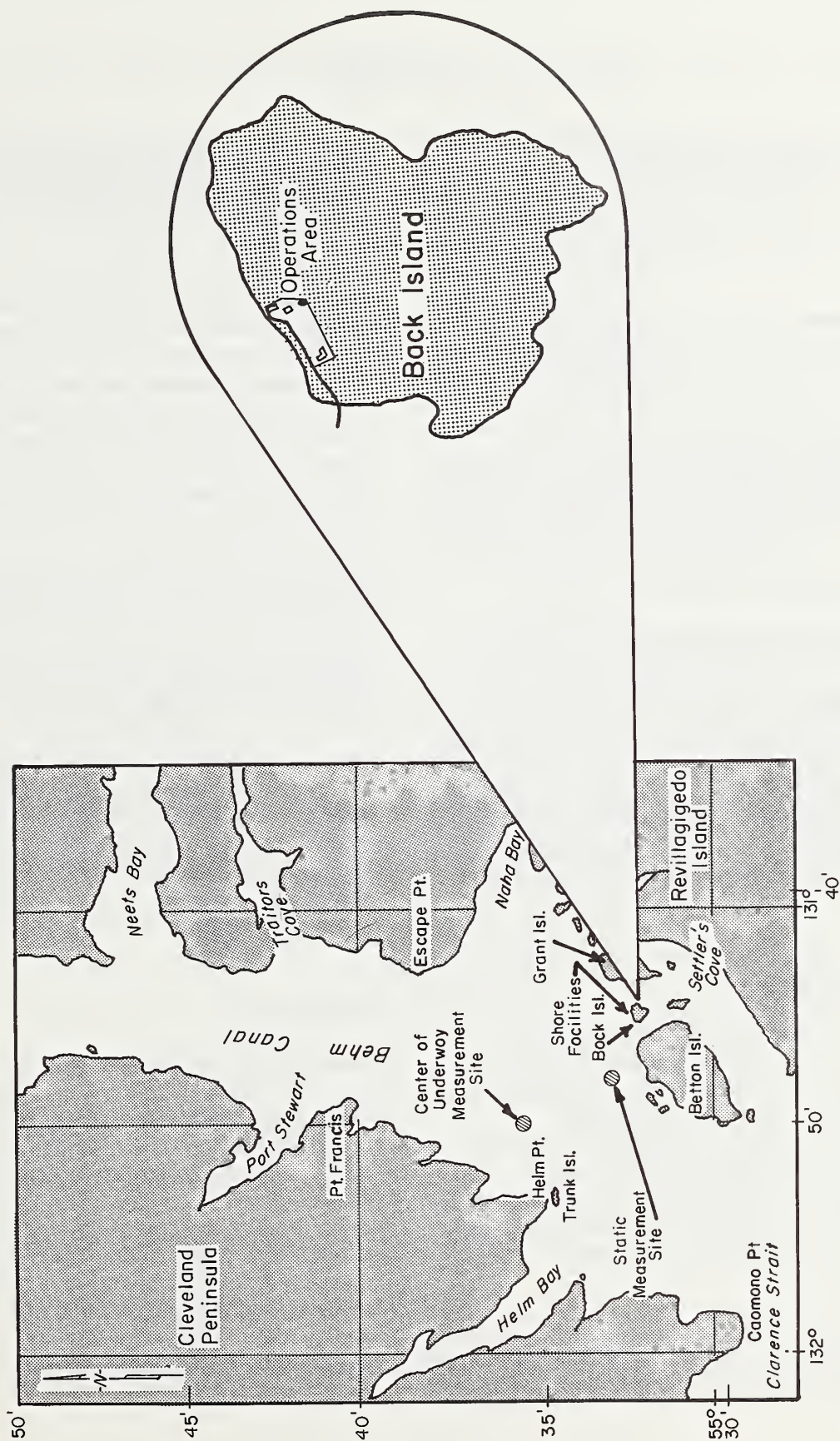
Special Use Permits:

Special use permits allow individuals, organizations or agencies exclusive use of public lands for various purposes. These uses are allowed when there is no other land available. Fees are based on fair market value. See Table 3.

Table 3: Ketchikan Area FY 1988 Special Use Permits

Type of Permit	Number of Permits
Recreation	21
Hatchery	1
Community and Public Information	4
Feasibility, Research, Training, Cultural Resources and Historical	6
Industry	31
Energy Generation and Transmission	3
Transportation	36
Communication	23
Water (non-power generating)	18
Total Permits	143

Figure 10: Site of proposed Back Island special use permit site.



Planning:

During FY 1988, the Ketchikan Area rendered 42 land management decisions based upon 9 Environmental Assessments and 33 Categorical Exclusions. Categorical exclusions document activities that are of such a routine nature that the consequences are known to be of no significant impact.

We released the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for North Sea Otter Sound Area Analysis early in the year. This is a multi-resource plan, not strictly a timber plan. The preferred alternative was a combination of a Forest Service prepared alternative and a citizen's alternative. The people of North Sea Otter Sound put many hours of work into their alternative, and we are extremely pleased with their commitment in developing the citizen's alternative.

Tongass Land Management Plan Revision:

Decisions about how to manage the Tongass National Forest were made in 1979 when the Tongass Land Management Plan was completed. To ensure that this plan and others continue to be responsive to citizens concerns, the Forest Service revises forest plans on a 10-year cycle, or at least every 15 years. We are now in the process of revising the Tongass Land Management Plan. See Table 4.

Table 4: Steps for Revising the Tongass Land Management Plan

Step 1	Identify Issues
Step 2	Develop Planning Criteria
Step 3	Collect Resource Information
Step 4	Analyze the Management Situation
Step 5	Formulate Alternatives
Step 6	Estimate Effects of Alternatives
Step 7	Evaluate Alternatives
Step 8	Recommend a Preferred Alternative
Step 9	Approve the Revised Forest Plan
Step 10	Monitor and Evaluate

The first step in the process began last winter when we asked the public how the Tongass should be managed. We went to 33 communities in Southeast,

plus Anchorage, Seattle, and Washington, D.C. to identify public issues, management concerns and resource opportunities. We received over 600 letters commenting on the proposed revision.

Since that time, we have been heavily involved in writing prescriptions for the plan which will describe the activities that can occur on every acre of the Tongass, along with the standards and guidelines to be used in carrying out the activities. We have also been building a new computerized data base which will relate resource information to areas of land. This new system will enable us to consider various alternatives and their effects much faster and easier than ever before. The system, called Geographic Information System or GIS, is able to map and analyze specific resource information about the alternatives so that the public can tell what is being proposed and what the effects would be. The data collection and entry effort for the system has been the most labor intensive task of all. We expect to complete this task in early 1989.

The next step in the Revision is to prepare an analysis of the management situation for the Tongass. This step will focus on the ability of the Forest to supply various goods and services to the public in response to public demands.

We still plan to have the draft plan completed in December 1989.

Geographic Information System:

The Ketchikan Area has made a significant investment in the development of a data base we call the Geographic Information System, or GIS. We were one of the pilot forests in testing this for use nationwide by the Forest Service, as part of the nationally shared "corporate" data base. This system combines the data storage, retrieval and manipulation capabilities of a typical computer data base with the mapping capabilities of a team of cartographers. It replaces the paper data records we used to keep in files as well as the one-of-a-kind map overlays produced by the various resource specialists, such as land ownership status, recreation, fish, wildlife,

soils, slope, minerals, stream channel type, eagle nests, timber type, etc.

In addition to loading our own information, we will be loading eagle information from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's computer system and minerals information from the Bureau of Mines' electronic records. Once the system has the information loaded, we can display existing conditions of various resources and man-made improvements as well as proposed activities. The effects can be calculated in the data base and displayed in charts or tables. See Table 5 and Figure 12 for examples of the GIS capabilities. These are from the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the 1989-94 Operating Plan for the Ketchikan Pulp Co. Long Term Sale.

Table 5: Examples of GIS Tables (in KPC 1989-94 Operating Plan Environmental Impact Statement)

A. Acres of old-growth prescription by alternative and percent of old growth remaining at 2054 within:

1. Key Winter Deer Range
2. Eagle and River Otter habitat
3. Key Bear habitat
4. Vancouver Goose habitat
5. Intermediate Winter Deer Range
6. Marten, Otter Denning, and Flying Squirrel Habitat

B. Habitat capability for black-tailed deer by VCU for 1954 and 1987.

C. Black-tailed deer habitat capability by VCU for 1994 and 2054 for:

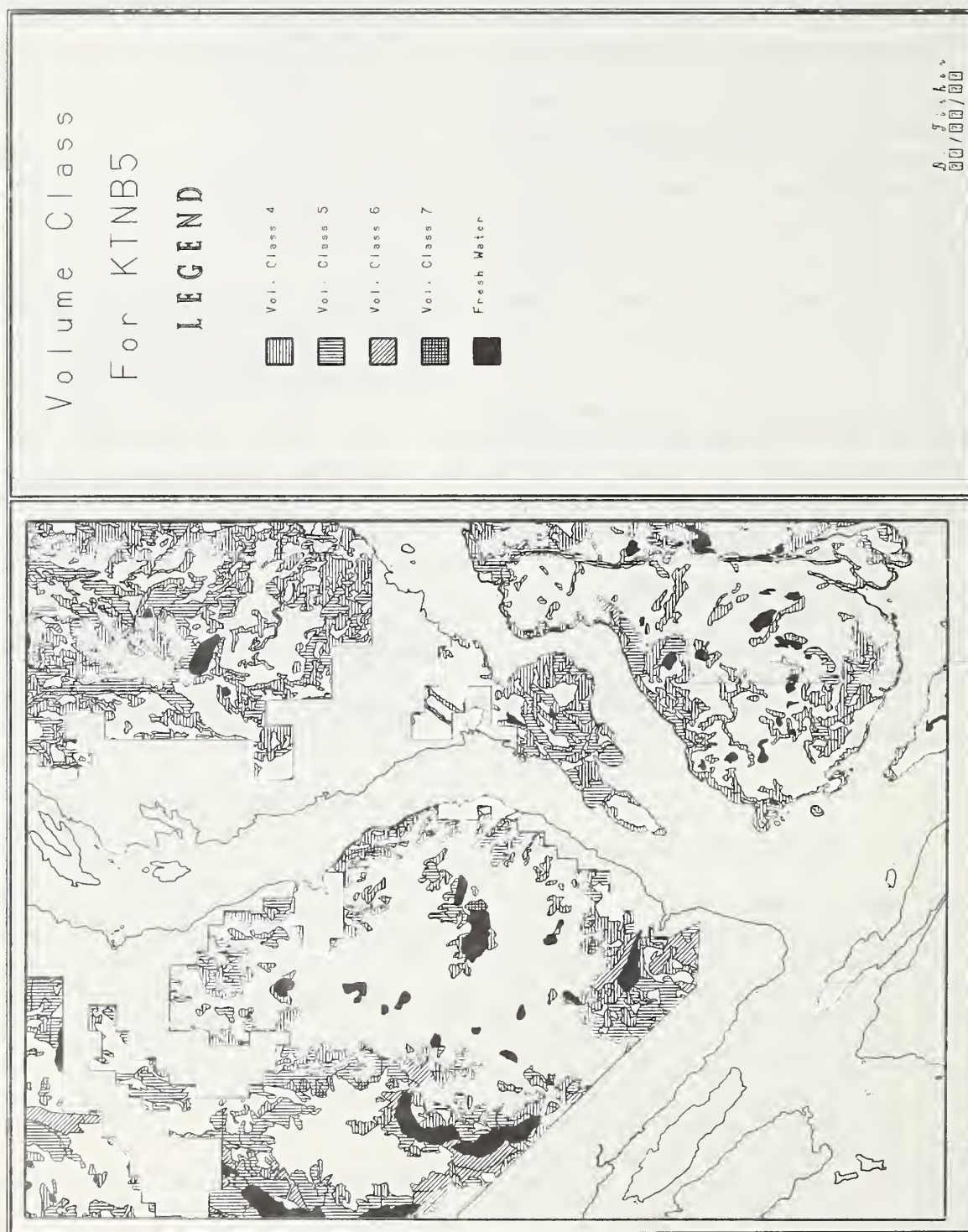
1. Alternative 2
2. Alternative 3
3. Alternative 4
4. Alternative 5
5. Alternative 6
6. Alternative 7
7. Alternative 8

D. Acres of habitat and percent of existing old-growth harvested by alternative for each VCU for:

1. Key Winter Deer Range
2. Vancouver Goose Habitat
3. Marten, General Bear, Prince of Wales Flying Squirrel and Natal Otter Denning Habitat
4. Intermediate Winter Deer Range
5. Key Bear Habitat
6. Eagle and High Use Otter Habitat

E. Acres of old-growth prescription by potential management indicator species for each alternative.

F. Acres of high risk and acres of very high risk soils by VCU for each alternative.



Transportation:

The Forest Service is not in the transportation business except as it relates to use of the National Forest. As such, the system that evolves is a planned and useful by-product of resource management activities, primarily logging, in the forest.

The transportation system continues to expand in the Ketchikan Area, with 6.3 miles of public works construction, 34 miles of independent timber sale roads, and 41 miles of long term sale roads. Though initially serving the timber industry, these roads will serve all resource management activities, and will be open for public use.

The older forest roads have been in place long enough that many of the log stringer bridges are at or past their useful life. We replaced 49 aging struc-

tures with permanent structures this year, and removed an additional 48 which will not be replaced.

Under the Forest Highway Program, logging roads are upgraded with Federal Highway Administration funding before the roads are turned over to the states for maintenance. This year the road from Hydaburg to Hollis was resurfaced by the Forest Highway Program. The road into Hollis is scheduled for paving in FY 89. Reconstruction of the road from Thorne Bay to Control Lake is progressing, with the entire length now under contract. This road should be completed in fall, 1989. The rebuilding of the road from Control Lake to the Coffman Cove turnoff will likely be funded in FY 90 and 91, due to problems with other road projects already scheduled.

